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PLAN 3 PHYSICS INSTITUTES;
EXPAND CHEMICAL PRODUCTION

INSTITUTE TO SEPARATE ISOTOPES .. Ljubljana, Slovenski Porocevalec, 28 Jun 51

In the future Yugoslavia will have three physics institutes at Ljubljana, Belgrade, and Zagreb, respectively.

Doctor Savic is the head of the Belgrade Physics Institute.

Construction is to begin soon on the Zagreb Physics Institute.

The Ljubljana Physics Institute, which is headed by Dr Anton Peterlin, will be partially completed by fall.

The main function of the latter institute will be thorough study of modern physics, especially the atom. Young physicists, who are to be trained at the institute to be independent scientists and workers in Yugoslav industry, will attempt to separate isotopes from chemical elements.

The Ljubljana Physics Institute will separate isotopes by using a small neutron generator, which is under construction. Isotopes are to be produced by accelerating hydrogen atoms with a heavy charge of high-voltage electricity passed through liquid hydrogen thus setting free neutrons, which are used to separate isotopes.

The institute has already procured sufficient hydrogen for its needs from abroad. It has also procured an electronic Geiger counter, which is worth about 400 dollars, from a foreign firm. Additional counters are to be made at the institute.

The small numbers of isotopes separated are to be utilized for research in biology and health.

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ESTABLISH SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION -- Ljubljana, Slovenski Porocevalec, 11 Jul 51

The Presidium of the People's Skupstina of Bosnia-Herzegovina has issued a decree on the establishment of a Scientific Association in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The association will begin work soon.

BAUXITE, RUTILE DEPOSITS -- Belgrade, Nauka i Tehnika, Jan 51

Yugoslav bauxite contains 2 to 3.5 percent titanium oxide. Yugoslav bauxite reserves exceed 200 million tons. In addition, deposits of rutile have been discovered in Juhor, in the vicinity of Varvarin, and in Crni Vrh (Serbia).

The large aluminum factory in Stranisce will soon begin to operate; construction work is under way for another plant of the same type in the vicinity of Mostar.

The residual product of bauxite processing into alumina is known as "red mud," which comprises approximately 50 percent of the processed bauxite. This red mud contains many useful compounds, such as ferric oxide, titanium oxide, and oxides of vanadium, silicon, and aluminum. To obtain high efficiency in aluminum production and to produce the above oxides, the red mud must also be processed. Yugoslav experts have been studying this problem for a long time, and have found a successful method of solving it, so that iron, aluminum, vanadium, and titanium, badly needed for industrial expansion, can be obtained from this "mud." -- Gjuro Mikićelj

FACTORY TO MAKE NEW PRODUCTS -- Duesseldorf, Chemische Industrie, Jul 51

According to a report from Belgrade, the factory for chemical products in Celje (Slovenia) will begin production of sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate (similar to "Rongalit") in 1951. The product is used as a reducing agent in vat dyeing and also as a reducing dye stabilizer in dyeing hair and fur. It is also used in etching, for bleaching partial areas of the fiber with substantive, basic, acidic, and azo dyes.

The enterprise also announced the production of fuller's earth, which will be shipped to domestic mineral oil enterprises and oil mills to decolorize oil.

Red lead is also on the firm's production program. The output of this item is to be doubled in 1951, to make larger exports possible.

NEW SULFURIC ACID PLANT IN OPERATION -- Novi Sad, Slobodna Vojvodina, 22 Jun 51

Subotica, June -- A new sulfuric acid plant began operation recently in the "Zorka" Factory in Subotica. The plant will work in three shifts.

The new plant will increase Yugoslav production of sulfuric acid considerably.

In the first half of 1951, the "Zorka" Factory was unable to fulfill its plan because of a shortage of raw materials. However, during May production was increased 30 percent, due to an improved raw materials supply.

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